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# Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## King Hussein meets Thatcher

LONDON, Jan. 23 (R) — His Majesty King Hussein and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had a one-hour discussion today on the Iranian and Afghan crises and Middle East developments, informed British sources said. The meeting was also attended by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who returned here last Friday after talks in Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Pakistan and India on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. King Hussein is here on a private visit and it was his third meeting with Mrs. Thatcher since she became prime minister in May last. They met here in June and September. U.S. Under-secretary of State David Newsom will hold talks with King Hussein and also at the British Foreign Office later this week.

## Angui cuts ties with Moscow, Libya

ANGUI, Jan. 23 (R) — The Central African Republic today announced it has broken diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriya and accused them of interfering in its internal affairs. A broadcast statement said the government had made every effort to enlist economic and financial support from as many countries as possible to repair Central Africa's shattered economy. "However, it deplores the actions of certain hegemonistic powers and of the agents of certain embassies seeking to turn the republic into a theatre of dissension." It added that, despite government warnings, they had continued to interfere in the state's internal affairs. The Central African government announced it had ended cooperation agreements with the two countries and had disbanded all joint Central African-Libyan companies. All Soviet and Libyan citizens, with the exception of Soviet teachers, must leave the country by tomorrow.

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AMMAN, THURSDAY JANUARY 24, 1980 — RAB'AL AWAL 7, 1400

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## Regional Briefs

VAIT, Jan. 23 (R) — A Saudi Arabian government minister quoted as saying today his country has no intention of establishing relations with the Soviet Union. "Our policy is clear and firm on this question. There is nothing new to add to the question of establishing relations with the Soviets," Information Minister Jamad Abdou Yamani said in an interview with the newspaper Al Rai Al Aam. In an interview given before the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd had been quoted as hinting that establishing relations was possible. Saudi Arabia has since pressed for a strong condemnation of the Soviet action at the conference of Islamic states due to start in Islamabad, Pakistan, on Saturday. Dr. Abdou Yamani was quoted as saying that "the Soviet Union will suffer damage internationally because of its flagrant military intervention in Afghanistan."

IRAQI, Jan. 23 (R) — Maj. Gen. Michael Tomlinson, vice lieutenant-general of the British army, today called on the emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Bin Sulman Al Khalifa, before flying to Iraq to continue a tour of Gulf countries, the British embassy said. The embassy said Gen. Tomlinson, who is responsible for the British army personnel to other armed forces, arrived in Bahrain yesterday from Kuwait and has had talks with Bahrain's prime minister, Sheikh Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa. The general will also be visiting Saudi Arabia, it said. Gen. Tomlinson's tour was part of visits to Gulf countries by both British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd. Mr. Hurd today had talks in Dubai with the emirate's prime minister, Sheikh Mohammad Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, the last stage of his tour.

RUT, Jan. 23 (R) — Fighting in southern Lebanon in the last years had driven 250,000 refugees from their homes, killed children, destroyed 10,000 homes and wrecked 10 villages, the Lebanese government said today. The figures were sent to a conference of Arab social affairs ministers studying measures for South Lebanon. It said that 75,000 families in south were receiving financial help at an annual cost to Lebanon of \$150 million. The Arab League has promised Lebanon \$2 million over the next five years to help in the country's reconstruction.

JNNA, Jan. 23 (R) — Arab League Secretary General Chadli al-Jaziri was today quoted as saying the Arabs were not concerned at the Soviet move in Afghanistan. "For the Arab countries, the only danger at present is Israel. Afghanistan is not a threat for us. We fight against a real, not an imaginary enemy," he told the Vienna daily, Die Presse. He said he hoped an Arab office would be established in Vienna soon because "as a result of Dr. Kreisky's policy, Vienna is an important place for an Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was the first West European leader to receive Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat in July 1979. Mr. Klibi left Vienna for London later after a two-day visit in which he held talks with Dr. Kreisky and Foreign Minister Hans Pahr.

IRUT, Jan. 23 (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat attacked Iranian President Anwar Sadat's attitude to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and indirectly criticised Libyan leaders. Arafat was speaking last night at a rally commemorating his personal security aide, Ali Hassan Salameh (Abu Hassan), who was killed together with four bodyguards by a remote-controlled bomb in a Beirut street a year ago. "Sadat is now forgetting his concern and zeal for Islam, particularly in Afghanistan, forgetting the genuine Islam in (Israeli) occupation of Jerusalem... or the desecration of the birth-place of Christ," Mr. Arafat said the commando movement was losing a martyr every day. "I am saying this to be understood by some people who cut their funds from the martyrs," he added. He was believed to be criticising Libyan leaders, who have accused the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation of steering the movement towards diplomatic action, while the PLO has accused Libyan leaders of trying to dominate the commando movement.

UDHABI, Jan. 23 (R) — The president of the Arab Monetary Fund today called for an international agreement to prevent a continuation of the United States decision to freeze Iranian assets, a move official was quoted by the official Emirates News Agency (AM) as saying. "The U.S. decision sets a dangerous precedent for international financial and monetary relations," Dr. Jawad al-Hamidi said. President Carter ordered the freezing of all Iranian government assets in the United States last November in retaliation for the holding of 49 American hostages in the U.S. embassy in Tehran. WAM said Dr. Hashim called for an international agreement to prevent a similar move against Arab assets. Several Arab countries with large investments in the U.S. criticised the American action against Iran.

AGADISHU, Jan. 23 (R) — President Mohammad Siad Barre today opened Somalia's new parliament tomorrow in an attempt to involve the people more closely in governing the Horn of Africa state. The 60-year-old president dismissed parliament and suspended the constitution when his Marxist military government came to power in a bloodless coup 10 years ago. He will in the People's Assembly and deliver a policy statement which is expected to set out the role of the assembly, so far undefined in the constitution. On Dec. 30 Somalia's largely named voters overwhelmingly approved 171 People's Assembly candidates, all of whom were nominated by the ruling party. Also approved at the 11 were 1,074 district assembly candidates nominated by the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party.

MASQUD, Jan. 23 (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad today told Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada last night that imperialism was trying to mislead people by exploiting religion. Bishop arrived in Damascus on Monday for a three-day official visit. Official sources said President Assad spoke of the Arab campaigns by imperialism, which involved religion to lead peoples. "The president said the campaigns were well-known because American imperialism, pretending to be concerned over Islam in Afghanistan, was adopting a hostile attitude to the Islamic revolution in Iran and backing Israel's occupation of Islamic sacred places. The Syrian president said the United States is trying to secure alliances in the region after finding it had been shaken in assuming that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty would ensure its domination of the area."

AMMAN, Jan. 23 (JNA) — The Sudanese embassy here today announced that the Sudanese government will this year launch campaigns throughout the world to explain the serious situation in Sudan due to the presence there of nearly 420,000 refugees from Uganda, Ethiopia, Chad, Eritrea and the Congo. The Sudanese government has set up camps to accommodate the refugees, has granted them farmlands and has supplied them with food, electricity, health and other essential services, the statement said.



Israeli army chief of staff, Gen. Raphael Eitan (saluting far left) watches Wednesday as Israeli tanks pull out of Rafidim, once the site of the largest Israeli army base in Sinai, as Israel completed its interim withdrawal from Sinai. This area will be turned over to Egypt Friday. Next to Eitan is Maj. Gen. Dan Shomron, chief of Israel's Southern Command. (AP wirephoto)

## Israel pulls out of part of Sinai

TEL AVIV, Jan. 23 (Agencies) — Israeli troops today withdrew from a section of the Sinai Desert but said the deadline in negotiations for Palestinian autonomy seemed likely to restrict the normalisation of relations with Egypt next weekend. Israeli foreign ministry officials said commercial air flights between Israel and Egypt were unlikely to begin on Jan. 26 as announced by Prime Minister Menachem Begin at a summit with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat two weeks ago. The officials said frontier posts would be set up on Jan. 27 as laid down in the agreement between the two countries, but Egyptians were not expected to allow Israeli cars through. They said Egypt appeared to be fulfilling the agreements, but was not moving forward with enthusiasm. After a brief military ceremony at Bir Gafaga airfield today, Israeli troops fell back behind a line from Al Arish in the north to Ras Muhammad in the south, leaving two-thirds of Sinai in the Egyptian hands in line with the peace treaty. Israel thus completed the first stage of its evacuation of the peninsula. On Friday, Egypt will regain control of two thirds of the Sinai, captured by Israel in the 1967 war. When the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty is completed in April 1982, the entire region will be returned to Egyptian control. Also evacuated at this stage was the Um Khushaiba early warning station used by Israel for monitoring Egyptian troop movements in Sinai. In a previous withdrawal last November, Israel returned oilfields which had provided about 25 per cent of its energy. Meanwhile, a meeting in Cairo today between Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman and Egyptian Defence Minister Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali has been postponed until tomorrow. An Egyptian defence ministry spokesman gave no reason for the postponement. He told reporters Mr. Weizman will spend the day sightseeing and visit the former defence minister, Field Marshal Mohammad Abdul Ghani Gamassi. Mr. Weizman arrived in Cairo yesterday to discuss the final arrangements for Israel's completion of the first stage of withdrawal from Sinai. He met President Sadat and held a session with Gen. Ali. He told reporters after his meeting with President Sadat that they also discussed world developments. Though he did not elaborate, he was apparently referring to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which both countries have condemned. They had also discussed "in a very broad and general way" the stalled negotiations between the two countries over self-rule for Palestinians on the West Bank of Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, he said. The autonomy talks, also attended by the United States, have been obstructed by Egyptian-Israeli differences over the extent of the powers to be granted. Egypt wants an autonomous Palestinian council to enjoy wide powers. Israel is offering only severely limited authority to run daily affairs.

## Against Panamanian wishes

## Iran announces Shah's detention

TEHRAN, Jan. 23 (Agencies) — Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said tonight that the deposed Shah was under detention in Panama but added he was making the announcement against the wishes of the Panamanian authorities. Mr. Qotbzadeh reaffirmed, in an interview with the official Pars News Agency, that President Aristides Royo had informed him during a telephone call at 3.50 (0020 GMT) this morning of Panama's decision to detain the Shah. He said the conversation was a continuation of talks begun last week on Iran's request for the extradition of the former monarch. "The most important point is that the Panamanian president did not want us to publish this news," he said, referring to reports that Panamanian officials had denied that the Shah was under detention. He said a Panamanian delegation had been in Tehran studying the extradition request and members of it had confirmed to him the Shah was detained. He did not make clear whether the delegation was at present in Tehran. In Panama City, a man who answered the telephone at the home of President Royo said he knew nothing about the report from Tehran. The man refused to identify himself. Other official spokesmen and Panamanian officials could not be reached immediately for comment. A spokesman for the Shah who was contacted by telephone, said the Shah and his entourage had no information of any change in his situation. In Washington, the state department said it had no confirmation of the Iranian report. The report that the Shah was being detained overshadowed the last day of the presidential election campaign, as did the news that revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was ill and had been ordered to rest for a further two weeks. He cancelled his engagements for 15 days on Jan. 12 and the state radio said the rest period had been extended until Feb. 2 on the advice of his doctors. The radio quoted his office in the holy city of Qom as saying that Ayatollah Khomeini, who will be 80 in May, was slightly ill and suffering from fatigue. The Muslim students holding 49 American hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4 and demanding the return of the Shah to stand trial had no immediate comment on the report of the Shah's detention. They have said that the hostages will be freed only if the Shah is returned to Iran to face trial. Iran announced on Jan. 12 that it had made the extradition request but Panama made clear it would contemplate the Shah's extradition if the hostages were released first. The Shah went to Panama in mid-December after the decision by the United States to allow him to go to New York for medical treatment sparked the embassy takeover. The students last night accused the U.S. press attaché, Mr. Barry (Continued on page 3)

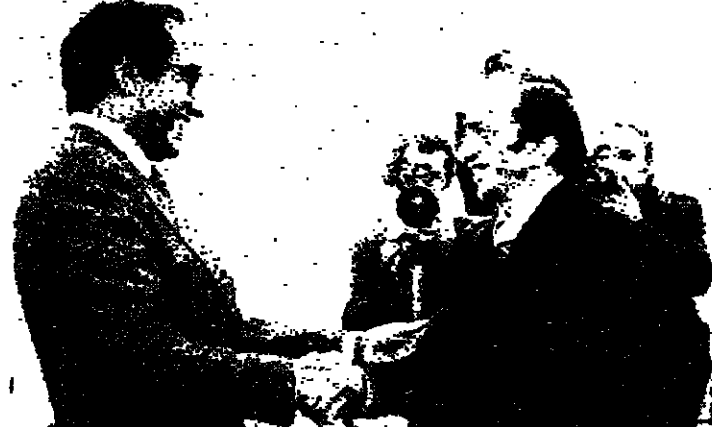
## In Damascus for talks with Assad, Kasm Sharaf confirms Jordan to attend Islamabad meet

DAMASCUS, Jan. 23 — Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf arrived here today and re-confirmed that Jordan will take part in the Islamic conference in Islamabad on Jan. 26, called for in the aftermath of the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan.

By Ron Cathell  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

The Prime Minister is accompanied by Minister of State Hassan Ibrahim and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan Qasem. He will meet with President Hafez Al Assad tomorrow for consultations between the two countries over the conference. Syria said it will not attend the meeting of Islamic countries. But Sharif Abdul Hamid told reporters at the airport on arrival that Jordan will take part "in coordination with our other Arab brothers and especially Syria." Syria, a member of the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front has said it will boycott the conference because Jan. 26 is the date for normalising relations between Egypt and Israel. The Front feels that the conference will detract world attention from its protests against the normalisation. The front met here last week and said they will not attend the conference unless the venue and date are changed. Those con-

ditions have not been met. Front members include Libya, South Yemen, Algeria, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. During the visit, Sharif Abdul Hamid and the two state ministers will also meet with the new Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Al Kasm. Officials said the talks would cover bilateral relations and cooperation on Arab and international issues. At the Islamic conference, Jordan is expected to urge members not to allow the events in Afghanistan to overshadow more important Arab concerns. In an interview yesterday in London, His Majesty King Hussein said Jordan is going to the conference "to emphasise that Palestine and Jerusalem come before Kabul." Mr. Qasem, who will head Jordan's delegation to the conference, will be carrying this message to Islamabad. In an interview with the Jordan Times today before his departure from Amman, Mr. Qasem said the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan should not prompt countries in the region to welcome the presence of another superpower to guard against further aggression. Islamic countries in the region should not jump into bilateral security cooperation with a second superpower, like the United States, Mr. Qasem said, if they are (Continued on page 3)



Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf (left) is greeted at Damascus Airport by his Syrian counterpart, Mr. Abdul Raouf Kasm, upon arrival Wednesday for a two-day visit.

## USOC opposes Carter's call to boycott Olympics

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (R) — The president of the U.S. Olympic Committee said today it would be impossible to transfer the 1980 Olympic Games from the Soviet Union to other nations. Mr. Robert Kane made it clear to congressmen that he opposed President Carter's call for an Olympic boycott or a change from the Moscow site if Soviet troops do not pull out of Afghanistan by Feb. 20. But he said he could not imagine a situation in which the U.S. committee would go against the wishes of Congress. Mr. Kane was testifying to the house of representatives foreign affairs committee, which is considering a resolution backing Mr. Carter's request. He said a switch to sites outside the Soviet Union would destroy the games as they were now understood and in any case would be impossible this year. An American boycott, he said, could "undercut the games to extermination." Mr. Kane said the U.S. committee would meet this weekend to discuss the issue and said he believed it would put American national interests first. Most members of the foreign affairs committee appeared strongly in favour of the draft resolution, which urges the U.S. Olympic Committee to honour the president's request to propose the transfer or cancellation of the Moscow games. It says that if the International Olympic Committee (IOC) rejected this proposal, the U.S. body and the committees of other countries should conduct games of their own. Ruling out the possibility of holding the games at multiple sites this year, Mr. Kane said the committee expected to suggest to the IOC that alternative games be held in the summer of 1981. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher fully supported Mr. Carter and said some events could be transferred to Britain, even though sports officials said this would be impractical. A spokesman for the Egyptian Olympic Committee also said it would consider a boycott, and would contact other sports associations in Africa to discuss a united stand. Another Arab country, Saudi Arabia, was the first to announce it was shunning the games. The Chinese Olympic Committee is considering a boycott of the Moscow Olympics as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, according to a Chinese sports official in Peking. A spokesman for China's National Sports Commission told Reuters today the Soviet action did not accord with the Olympic spirit. The Chinese have just been accepted back into the Olympic movement and will take part in their first Olympic events since 1952 at the Lake Placid winter games next month. In Australia, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser appears to have split the Olympic movement with his call for Australians to stay away. The president of Australia's Olympic Federation, Mr. Syd Grange, hinted that it would back the prime minister but Australia's representative on the IOC, Mr. David McKenzie, said "countries, including Australia, should not express their disapproval (of the Soviet action in Afghanistan) by not competing in the games."

In France, the National Olympic Committee said last night that it had accepted an invitation from the city of Moscow to take part in the games. And in Canada, former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, campaigning for next month's elections, said a boycott would probably mean the end of the Olympics. "I don't think you should play politics with the Olympics," he told reporters. Caretaker Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark has also said he does not favour a Canadian boycott but would like to see the games moved. In Athens, Premier Constantine Karamanlis was hoping the games could return to a permanent home in Greece. But the Olympic committee said Greek athletes would almost certainly participate in Moscow because it is against "any political, religious and racial discrimination in sports."

Senior Common Market foreign ministry officials were meeting in Rome to discuss possible action in the light of Moscow's Afghan adventure, and other matters. Belgium for one, said it had no power to ban athletes from going to Moscow. West Germany said it has "great understanding" for President Carter's call, but held back from declaring outright support for the idea. The Bonn government said it will discuss Mr. Carter's proposals with its Common Market partners.



Political candidate for Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU party in the forthcoming Rhodesian elections, Mr. Oliver Saunyama, lies dead in his car outside his home in a Salisbury suburb after unidentified gunmen gunned him down Tuesday night. Mr. Saunyama was named Tuesday as one of the party's top candidates for the February election. (AP wirephoto)



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## Shah under "country arrest"?

A TINGE of excitement has been introduced into an otherwise monotonous world scene by Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's announcement that Panama has placed the deposed Shah under detention.

There is some ambiguity as to exactly what is going on; everyone concerned other than Mr. Qotbzadeh seems to be professing ignorance of the affair. What is clear, nevertheless, is that Panama need not haul the Shah off to jail, nor even to place him under house arrest. All it has to do is make sure he does not leave the country until an official extradition request is received from Iran.

Panama has found the Shah's presence on its soil an unexpected embarrassment from the start, not because rioting Panamanian students have a grievance against the former ruler of Iran, but his presence has served as a convenient spark for demonstrations and quickly became a rallying point for the students who have authentic home-grown grievances to air.

So it is more than likely that the government of Panama may be all too glad to see the last of him; meanwhile, as one clever commentator has remarked, he may be under "country arrest".

One must wonder, however, if such is indeed the case, about the wisdom of the Panamanian authorities' action — putting aside for the moment the question of whether the Shah should be extradited and whether he deserves to be handed over to the no doubt grisly fate that awaits him in Iran, whose leaders value stern justice far more than they do clemency.

The extradition of the Shah may solve one of Iran's burning problems, the desire to bring Mr. Pahlavi to account. It may be a blessing for Washington, which has been trying to secure the release of American hostages in Tehran for months with no apparent success. It may even allow Iran diplomatic room to manoeuvre once the hostage drama is resolved, which it is in dire need of, what with the Soviet menace on its northern border. But the Shah's departure need not imply that the Panamanian regime will be off the hook. Since the Shah is not the basic cause for unrest in Panama, if and when he leaves the scene he will not be taking Panama's problems with him. The students will see it as a victory for their cause, and their thirst for the satisfaction of demands that have a much more immediate bearing on their lives will not be sated.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

**AL RAI:** Despite events in Afghanistan and Iran which are attracting increasing international attention, His Majesty King Hussein has preferred to draw the attention of the Arabs and the world to the fact that these events should not in any way overshadow the basic issue of Israeli aggression and the fate of Jerusalem. The Arabs should face what is happening with caution and vigilance, because they should not give priority to any domestic or external issue other than Jerusalem.

Jerusalem should come before Kabul, and the area should be kept away from the superpower conflict so that it will not become the battlefield of a cold or a hot war, not should its people become the fuel for war.

This statement of King Hussein's is a brave step to correct the Arab, Islamic and international concern about these events, and a reminder that the establishment of true stability in the area must start first with Palestine, stopping Israeli aggression and saving Jerusalem. This is the main measure to take in order to deal with other sources of tension in the region.

The belief in justice and peace and work for achieving them should be inseparable. If we do not start the search for these two ideals at Jerusalem, genuine stability in the region will remain a dream.

**AL DUSTOUR:** It seems from what President Carter said in his annual State of the Union message that he is working at the level of domestic politics, trying to gain the votes of the Jews and to avoid provoking Premier Begin's government at this particular stage.

President Carter's words, in which he also praised Egypt's and Israel's efforts to make autonomy work, have not satisfied the true advocates of a comprehensive peace in the Arab World. This although those words may have been what Egypt and Israel requested to cover up their differences over local autonomy and to ease the normalisation of relations and the exchange of ambassadors between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

America is trying once again to "put the cart before the horse", as it did by signing the Camp David accords while realising more than the others that they would not lead to a comprehensive peace in the region, nor would they let all countries live in peace with their neighbours within secure and recognised borders, as Mr. Carter has claimed.

The U.S. administration should, before committing itself to the security of Israel, clarify that country's boundaries, and explain where, according to its plan, the Palestinian people belong. Absolute U.S. support for Israel, contrasted with good intentions and sweet words spoken to the Arabs is no use, but rather doubles Arab suspicions with regard to the U.S. role in the peace process.

**GOT SOMETHING ON YOUR MIND?**  
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Her Majesty Queen Noor receives U.S. President Jimmy Carter's sister, Mrs. Ruth Carter Stapleton, Wednesday. Mrs. Stapleton is on a private visit to the Middle East to promote better communications and cultural understanding with the United States. She leaves for Oman on Friday.

visit to the Middle East to promote better communications and cultural understanding with the United States. She leaves for Oman on Friday.

## Citizens' complaints office gets off to an active start

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 22 — In its first two days of operation the Citizens' Complaints Bureau has received 136 letters.

Mr. Eid Abu Karaki, director of the new office which opened yesterday, told the Jordan Times that the majority of the letters have complained of the inefficiency of the government bureaucracy — its red tape, its slowness and its unequal treatment of citizens.

He added that complaints have been received about most government departments.

The Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, announced the cabinet's intention to form an ombudsman's office to streamline the handling of citizens' complaints against any governmental institution or public servants two weeks ago.

At that time a ministerial committee of three was formed that included Mr. Qasem Al Rimawi, Mr. Suleiman Arar, and Dr. Jamal Sha'er — the minister of agriculture, the minister of state for prime ministry affairs and the minister of municipal, rural and environmental affairs respectively — to oversee the bureau. They will look into complaints during the first few months of the bureau's operation.

"We don't want the bureau to be like the inquisition," Dr. Sha'er said in an interview today, "but we do want to put spirit into it. In our country we've seen a gradual loss of confidence. People feel, 'I'm all right and I don't give a damn about the others.' I believe reports of bribery in the government administration are exaggerated — apathy and lack of enthusiasm are the real problems. Seniority in appointing government officials,

for example, now counts too much. What we would like to emphasise now are enthusiasm, efficiency, and integrity first."

He added that the ministerial committee would like to process at least two or three major cases before handing leadership of the office on a permanent basis to a "mature" individual "known for his integrity."

"The bureau should not just be a demonstration — I don't think it should be rushed into," he said, warning that such an office could be potentially harmful if its integrity was not upheld at all times. "We must appoint staff very carefully," he noted. So far only two other people besides Mr. Abu Karaki are employed in the office.

He said that his office will gather, read and analyse complaints, which may be lodged against the government in any of five areas:

1. Mistreatment of citizens by civil servants in the course of their dealing with government departments.

2. Bias in government proceedings and activities.

3. Unnecessary and intentional delays and complications in routine procedures on the part of government officials.

4. Public servants neglecting to act on a legitimate request or to reply to a written request without reason.

5. Exploitation of citizens in government dealings.

The office will also collect more information about the person making the complaint. For example, if a letter is received from a person in Mafrag, the police may be asked to verify that the person exists at the given address in order to avoid complaints given anonymously or under a false name.

Afterwards, the case will be presented to the ministerial committee along with the evaluations

and suggestions of the staff. The committee will advise a solution that the bureau will carry out.

On the day that the creation of the ombudsman's office was announced, the cabinet also said it was proposing the establishment of a tribunal for dealing with bribery, embezzlement and other instances of malfeasance within government institutions. Dr. Sha'er said that some complaints received by the ombudsman's office would be referred to the tribunal.

Commenting on why the bureau had been formed, he said: "As a group of ministers we are trying to break routine and take action. Until now, complaints have been handled in a routine manner, but we intend to really deal with them seriously, to build up the confidence of the people and to instill a sense of national spirit in the country."

## NOTEBOOK

### Games for grown-up

By Rami G. Khouri

THE DECISION last year to turn empty lots throughout Amman into free public car parks has been quite a success. It might be appropriate, therefore, to apply the same principle to other services in which the Amman metropolitan area, and all of Jordan, are sadly deficient. I can think of two areas that could be tackled simultaneously: playgrounds for children and green parks.

It would be worth the effort on the part of the municipality to identify ten large, vacant lots of land throughout the city, particularly in high-density regions, to be used for pilot projects that could work something like this:

A person in the chosen neighbourhood would volunteer to act as coordinator, and would contact a representative number of families in the area to sound them out about the idea of turning that big empty lot in the neighbourhood into a children's park and public garden. Assuming most people would be interested, the coordinator would then get the families' names on a petition, which would include the number and ages of their children.

Once public interest has been established, there could be two options: The first would be to approach the owner of the land and have him or her cooperate directly in establishing a neighbourhood park on a commercial basis, with local residents paying for the establishment and maintenance of the park. The second option would be for the government to issue a law allowing unused private lots to be turned into public children's playgrounds.

I favour a combination of the two methods. The important principles that should be applied are: 1) that residents should undertake the setting up and financing of children's parks and playgrounds; 2) that private property owners should receive some compensation for allowing their land to be used by the public and 3) that the municipality and the central government should play a catalytic role in promoting the general welfare of children and neighbourhoods.

An important aspect of this proposal is that the people who live in a neighbourhood would be responsible for setting up playgrounds and parks that their children need badly. They would share the costs of the facilities, and therefore would have the incentive to take proper care of them.

Special means could be used to give people greater incentives to take pride in their neighbourhood park. For example, on every Arbor Day, each family and child would be responsible for planting one or more trees in the local park, and would be responsible for watering and taking care of their trees throughout the rest of the year. Little children would then have the

pleasant experience of growing along with their own trees.

Arrangements could be made with the municipality to have special garbage trucks a playground area at least twice a week giving the children and parents who facilities an added incentive to keep their neighbourhood clean. The Ministry of Agriculture could have an annual contesting special evergreen trees to the best grounds, which would turn the facilities more pleasant places — of that much greater to the neighbourhood.

Everybody would benefit from this effort. The children would have a safe place to play within walking distance of their homes; parents would have a neighbourhood where they could sit around and discuss issues of global concern; the entire city would on a fresh look with the addition of green over the place and, most important of all, neighbourhoods would develop a spirit of consciousness and pride that is obvious today.

In places where really big lots could be turned into playgrounds, the Hava Ce Friends of Children Club and the Ministry of Agriculture and Youth could provide some basis, to turn the parks into full youth centres, with libraries, sporting areas and other Local companies would be encouraged to provide or useful equipment, such as benches, playground games or large was. The municipality could also foster neighbourhood spirit by organising and ball contests or the like, pitting neighbourhoods against one another. The winner would receive a prize that would be directed to enhancing the neighbourhood plan such as a small basketball court or conditioned pre-fabricated library room.

My guess is that most neighbourhoods respond enthusiastically to such an initiative. Children, no doubt, would be the first to participate in cleaning up available lots and shrubs and small trees, which are provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. All that's the person or institution to start things.

Perhaps this would be an appropriate for local chambers of commerce and in sponsor, in cooperation with the authorities and existing local clubs and catering to children. Neighbourhoods that get involved, as could local schools, churches, supermarkets and shawarma shops, these being the institutions that are represented in all parts of the country, worth a try.

## Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Jan. 23 (JNA) — The cabinet today decided to contribute JD 10,000 to the establishment of an Arab institute in Paris. The cost of the institute, which will serve as a cultural link between the Arab World and France, will be shared by number of Arab countries.

AMMAN, Jan. 23 (JT) — The agricultural cooperative society in Qalqilya, in the occupied West Bank, has obtained a JD 70,000 loan from the Jordanian government to finance a number of its projects. The president of the society, Mr. Ziyad Mohammad Yunis, said yesterday, He told Al Rai newspaper that agreement on the loan came during talks he held with officials of the executive bureau for the occupied territories affairs and the federation of cooperative societies in Jordan. Mr. Yunis left for the West Bank today.

AMMAN, Jan. 23 (JNA) — The Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, Dr. Muwaffaq Al Fawwaz, received today the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Hermann Munz. The ambassador presented to the minister photography and surveying equipment to be used in archaeological research and exploration as a gift from the West German government. The West German ambassador praised the close ties between the two countries and expressed his country's eagerness to support Jordan in the field of archaeological research.

AMMAN, Jan. 23 (JNA) — A meeting of the technical committee of the Hijaz Railway begins here Thursday. The under-secretary of the Ministry of Transport, Mr. Hashem Al Taher, told JNA that the committee will discuss in its two-day meeting the final agreement to be signed with a consulting firm which will carry out a feasibility study on rebuilding the Medina to Damascus line.

AMMAN, Jan. 23 (JNA) — Jordan is to take part in the federation of Arab social workers unions to start in Libya on Saturday. A two-member delegation representing the Ministry of Social Development and the Jordanian social society will take part in the four-day meeting. On the agenda, the union's plans for 1980 and the fiscal budget for the year.

AMMAN, Jan. 23 (JNA) — Increasing information cooperation between Jordan and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was discussed today at a meeting between the Minister of Information, Tal, and the UAE ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Abdul Aziz "Uweiss. They discussed in particular the exchange of expert fields of press, radio and television.

AMMAN, Jan. 23 (JNA) — The Ministry of Social Development conducting a comprehensive study in preparation for the establishment of an education centre for detained juvenile delinquency ministry source said. According to the source, the centre is to accommodate 75 youths and will be set up in one of Amman's in cooperation with the Public Security Directorate.

AMMAN, Jan. 23 (JT) — A spokesman for the Public Directorate said today that a total of 27 incidents occurred yesterday, resulting in the death of five people and the several others. Among these, he said, there were six road and five thefts.

## FOR SALE

Many small household effects going at bargain including electric mixer, picnic set, coffee co. Also automatic washing machine and large House next door to British Embassy Club, Amman (near Golden Fingers fruit stall).

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Call tel. 41412

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Documentary Exhibition

The French Cultural Centre presents a documentary exhibition entitled "The History of the French Song." This exhibition continues until January 27.

### Sculpture Exhibition

The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Embassy of Romania, presents an exhibition of small Romanian sculpture at the Art Gallery, Ministry of Culture and Youth. The exhibition is open until January 27.

### German Art Exhibition

The Goethe Institute presents an exhibition of art works from the art centres of Berlin and Hamburg. The exhibition is open until February 2.

### Friends of Archaeology

Dr. Basil Hennessey will guide a tour of Pella on Friday. Meet in front of the Dept. of Antiquities Registration Centre at 8:30 a.m. For information about how to join the Friends of Archaeology, call Kate Woolverton at 42971.

## THE BRITISH COUNCIL

### ENGLISH CLASSES

The second semester of English classes starts on February 2nd. Placement tests are being held from Saturday, January 26th, to Thursday, January 31st. Please come to the British Council for further information.

هكذا على الجاهل



هكذا عايش

# Contemporary German graphics go on show

by Sara O'Neill  
Times Staff Reporter

Jan. 23 -- The Goethe second art exhibition continues on the same contemporary graphics main art centres of West Germany. The current exhibition, showing this week and next 30 prints by artists from two outstanding centres of the country -- Berlin and West Berlin. -- one artists are represented by one or two graphics chiefly etchings and prints, although there are lithographs and a cut.

The last exhibition -- of art to the south's main centres of Munich, and Karlsruhe -- it is the variety of artists from parts of the country and have been drawn to live in the same environment as a unity to the exhibitor than any particular style.

The programme accompanying the show explains, in Hamburg not in Berlin artists' achievements of few years be reduced to a denominator, still less to characteristics of a tendency.

However, having said that, visitors found the works of the exhibition too confusingly different to absorb at one time, as generally too abstract, will find this selection of, with their overall realism, much easier to appreciate actually like.



"Rowenta" by Fritz Kothe

This "common attempt to use realistic methods to define contemporary actuality," as the programme loosely defines the basis of these artists' work, is more obvious in the work of artists from Berlin, whose contemporary form of realism is strongly tinged with social criticism.

Three factors peculiar to Berlin's unique character account for this trend, we learn: first, the city's isolation, second, its political position and the recurring crises resulting from that; and third, two traditions in art inherited from the 1920's that of Dadaism -- an artistic movement based on deliberate irrationality and negation of the laws of beauty and organisation and Neo-Realism -- a new form of accurate representation without idealisation.

This total lack of idealisation in the works, which are sometimes coarse bordering on the grotesque, makes for disquieting viewing. The emotional emptiness of consumer culture and big city life is dealt with in a number of powerful scenes.

Peter Ackermann, a draughtsman of considerable talent, has two etchings of city landscapes entitled "Late-Bourgeois Heroic Redoubt" and "Aspects of Livorno", in which massive weights sometimes in the form of monuments appear to be crushing the city below them, presumably are a comment on the deadening effect of bourgeois grandeur.

No such ambiguity exists in Peter Sorge's statements on modern man's apathy to horror. In one etching, "Sinai" (1968), the ugly laugh of a man drawn in comic strip style is set against a background of a soldier dying in anguish in the desert.

In his second etching, "Rubbish", the naked torso of a woman is surrounded by a series of scenes of war and destruction including a gigantic rubbish dumper. The programme quotes the artist: "People absorb a whole stream of optical impressions which they digest one by one and then forget. By a surprising or a shocking combination I want to get them to react to what they see."

Images not so easily digested or forgotten include "A Place in the Sun" by Harald Duwe, in which a hideous, fat child sits crying alone on a beach of empty Coke cans, old newspapers and other junk; "Girl with See-through Blouse" by Hermann Albert, another ugly obese creature whose green eyeshadow matches the green dots on her blouse; and "Rowenta" by Fritz Kothe, a screenprint made to look like a torn photo of a cigarette dangling out of the corner of a woman's loose sensual lips.

Kothe apparently is showing up

the pretensions of consumer culture. Duwe, the catalogue informs us "trying to show the connection between the fetishes of luxury, sex and consumer culture on one hand and destruction, repression and apathy on the other." The artist is quoted: "If I can transpose every detail, every nuance, then I can make the reality so real, that is so strange, so

Horst Janseen.

Paul Wunderlich, the most successful of the artists represented in this exhibition, has two lithographs on view: "Twilight" and "Paul on Holiday", the latter of which this reviewer found rather repellent, although in a subtle, almost decorative way. In this work, a man stripped to the waist stands sloppily smoking a



"Sinai" by Peter Sorge

aggressive, that people can't just simply swallow it like their consumer goods."

Albert, one learns, is one of the younger painters in the group who conceive realism as a vulgar banality.

Such a depressing outlook on life is also found among the Hamburg artists although this is by no means the only trend, since among the diverse talents on display are those of Paul Wunderlich and

cigarette, the upper lip only coloured the same red as an anthropomorphic mass just visible in the background.

"Twilight" is altogether more interesting. In it a young woman of oriental features is slumped down in a chair made up of different parts of a skeleton. The woman, whose dark grey limbs are smooth and stone-like, almost disappears into a background of metallic blue and black landscape.

Horst Janssen's "Self-portrait" draws too much from Rembrandt's self-portrait, albeit executed in a very different medium, to make it stand out as being original, and his "On Sadness and Hope", a study in red, has such a confusion of images it's impossible to focus on any point.

Other works range from the purely abstract screenprints of Bodo Baumgartner and Almir Mavignier to the social realism of Nikolaus Stenzenbecker and Peter Nagel. The latter two are part of a Hamburg group known as "Zebra".

This group has won critical acclaim abroad, the catalogue says, for "precise stylisation and technical perfection give an appearance of 'objectivity' whereas, in fact, the commonplace objects represented have ever decreasing importance."

Such "commonplace" objects include a topless sunbather and a militant young woman in Trotskyesque glasses standing against a brick wall.

That such sights are altogether uncommon in Jordan is one reason, perhaps, why this exhibition, like the others in the series being put on by the Goethe Institute, has an appeal almost exclusively limited to local artists in search of new ideas and inspiration and an understanding of art trends far removed from those in this country.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be cloudy and cold with scattered showers and a chance of snow over high mountains. Winds will be westerly moderate to fresh. In Amman, it will be partly cloudy with a chance of rain. Winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	3	6
Aqaba	9	17
Deserts	2	10
Jordan Valley	7	12

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	294.00/296.00
U.K. sterling	680.70/672.70
West German mark	169.20/170.20
Swiss franc	182.30/183.40
French franc	72.20/72.60
Italian lire	36.40/36.40
Japanese yen	122.80/123.50
(for every 100)	
Dutch guilder	153.50/154.40
Belgium franc	104.40/105.00
Swedish crown	70.70/71.10



## Continued from page 1

### Sharaf

steps toward another cold Middle East area, must not enter into any new pacts or we will invite old war in the region. If a war were to happen, powers would not suffer people of our region," he said.

He pointed out that the Afghan incident is a particular action of superpower, but is in principle an intervention of a war, whether it is a big or a small war.

He said that in Islamabad he had a conference with members of the Afghan incident in the area among Arabs. We mine our own individual and interact with other non-Arab, states" to a unified approach to the region's security.

He said that the region hinges on three actions: the return of Arab land occupied by Israel, recognition of Palestinian national rights and the return of East Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

"Had the United States at least rectified the Palestinian problem in part, the whole situation here would be different," Mr. Qasem said.

our major threat," Mr. Qasem said.

The United States' fervent concern for the region's stability, following the Soviet invasion into Afghanistan, also reflects a double standard. "How can the U.S. condemn the intervention by one country and accept the intervention by another? There are three Arab states still (partially) occupied by Israel," he said. "It should not have taken the Afghan crisis to wake up the United States to Middle Eastern interests, and the bearing they have on world peace and security."

The stabilisation of the region hinges on three actions: the return of Arab land occupied by Israel, recognition of Palestinian national rights and the return of East Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

At the Islamabad conference, Mr. Qasem will urge that these issues remain the Arabs' priority and should not be overshadowed by other developments.

In Baghdad, Reuters reported today that Iraq threw its weight behind the Islamic conference.

Iraq, the strongest military power in the oil-rich Gulf, has joined Saudi Arabia in leading

Arab condemnation of Soviet intervention.

The Iraqi News Agency today quoted Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi as saying Iraq would attend the Islamabad conference next Saturday.

Saudi Arabia has been holding intensive consultations with members of the Islamic conference organisation in an effort to patch up the growing rift over the meeting.

In Tehran, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said his country would send an observer to the conference unless the meeting's timing and venue were altered.

Officials in the Saudi diplomatic

capital, Jeddah, said that while they were aware the conference could overshadow the Israeli-Egyptian normalisation of relations, Moscow's intervention in Kabul was a far more serious and pressing development.

The Saudi government was the first country to announce a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games in protest against the intervention.

Apart from Pakistan, 30 Islamic states have so far said they will attend the Islamabad conference.

Iraq is linked to the Soviet Union by a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation, but despite the pact, the Baghdad government has often been at

odds with the Kremlin.

This month, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said foreign intervention in Afghanistan was a serious precedent which could not be justified.

But Dr. Hammadi warned today that American moves also constituted a threat to the security and sovereignty of the Afghan people.

Al Thawra, the newspaper of Iraq's ruling Baath Socialist Party, said today countries in the region "should act effectively to prevent a recurrence of what happened in Afghanistan and in particular to prevent its exploitation to justify alignment with the West and the declaration of subservience to America."

## EXCHANGE REPORT AMMAN STOCK

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1,000	964	1,250	1,230	1,230
Arabian Development and Investment	JD 2,000	700	1,900	1,900	1,900
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	200	2,620	2,620	2,620
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	8450	1,650	1,630	1,630
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	500	13,100	13,000	13,100
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	24000	1,640	1,610	1,610
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	3700	2,170	2,100	2,170
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	4155	2,300	2,250	2,250
Industrial Development Bank	JD 1,000	200	1,300	1,300	1,300
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5,000	2000	12,500	12,500	12,500
Petra Bank	JD 10,000	1270	16,050	16,000	16,050
Dar Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	1040	3,860	3,860	3,860
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	12937	3,750	3,620	3,700
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	1000	1,540	1,540	1,540
Arab International Hotels	JD 1,000	2000	0,980	0,950	0,950
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	6950	1,830	1,800	1,830
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	4236	1,550	1,520	1,550
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	350	1,030	1,010	1,020
Arab Financial Corporation	JD 10,000	200	21,350	21,350	21,350
Jordan Cement Industries Co.	JD 1,000	560	1,270	1,270	1,270
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	2000	0,920	0,900	0,920
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	2000	0,950	0,950	0,950
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	1000	1,260	1,260	1,260
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	115	3,250	3,250	3,250
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	2553	10,000	9,950	9,980
Jordan Eagle Insurance Co.	JD 10,000	78	12,000	12,000	12,000
National Steel Industry	JD 10,000	100	15,450	15,450	15,450

Total Volume Traded on Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1980: JD 246,502

Total number of shares traded: 89,028

### Iran

being a spy and of head-argument designed to subvert Iranian press.

Latest of their televised news of captured embassy in the students produced documents which he said that Mr. Rosen had been with the editors of the post-war regime and sought operation to improve the United States in Iran.

Students named the Tehran Times, the English language Iran Times and the now United-Iran magazine as those whose editors had been with Mr. Rosen.

Students alleged that Bamrun by the former staff of akhiz newspaper, organ of the political party of the regime.

He refused to produce a document of Bamrun but he said they hoped the document would come out tomorrow in answer to the charges.

Washington, meanwhile offi-

cialists said last night the United States still intends to impose economic sanctions on Iran, but they hinted at a delay until after a new Iranian president is elected on Friday.

In a reversal of earlier hints from the White House, the officials said the administration planned no reprisals against Iran should the hostages be freed safe and secure.

A senior official had predicted the announcement of sanctions for early this week. The delay in announcing them was due to the election as well as continuing consultations with U.S. allies, officials at the state department said.

The leading candidate in the Iranian presidential election, Finance Minister Abol Hassan Bani Sadr, has said repeatedly that the hostages should be released. At the same time, U.S. officials said that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Iran's eastern neighbour, had changed U.S. strategic thinking dramatically.

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## THE BRITISH COUNCIL

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The Minister of Information, Dr. Sa'id Al Tal, at a meeting with newspaper editors Wednesday at his office. Attending were the director of press and publications, Mr. Ahmad 'Utoum, and the director of the Jordan News Agency, Mr. Yusef Abu Leil.

## Marine ecology seminar focus

AMMAN, Jan. 23 (JNA)--A week-long seminar on marine ecology held in Khartoum reviewed research studies on animal and plant life in the sea as well as coral reefs and fishing, the head of Jordan's delegation to the seminar, Dr. Rashad Al Natour, said yesterday.

Speaking upon return to Amman, Dr. Natour said the seminar, organised by the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation in cooperation with UNESCO, concentrated on the Red Sea. The Gulf of Aden, the equatorial reg-

ion and the Indian Ocean.

Dr. Natour said he presented a research study on plants and sea food in the Akaba Gulf. A member of his delegation, Dr. Fuad Hashwa, presented another research study on the effects of phosphate dust on marine ecology, and pollution.

Other research studies presented concerned pollution of sea shores by crude oil spilling from tankers and the waste of factories contaminating shores, as well as endeavours to extract minerals from the bottom of the Red Sea without causing serious pollution to marine life.

## THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN JORDAN VALLEY AUTHORITY SYNOPSIS

(Notice in CBD & Local Papers) JORDAN: PREQUALIFICATION FOR

## NORTH JORDAN DOMESTIC WATER PROJECT

The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) invites contractors interested in the North Jordan Domestic Water Project to prequalify for consideration by the JVA and project financing agencies.

The project area is in the Northern part of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and is located along a line between Dier Alla in the Jordan Valley and Amman.

The principal features include:

1. An intake structure located on the East Chor Main Canal in the Jordan Valley.
2. A water treatment plant with an initial capacity of 45 million cubic metres (MCM) per year (32 million gallons per day (mgd)) and all its appurtenant works.
3. A main carrier steel pipeline 1.2 metres (48 inches) in diameter, approximately 31 kilometres (km) long from the East Ghor Main Canal to terminal reservoirs totalling 82,000 CM (22mg) located west of Amman.
4. A pipeline approximately 9 km long from the terminal reservoir site to an existing distribution reservoir located within the city limits of Amman near Sports City.
5. Pumping and booster stations as necessary to lift the water some 1,200 metres (4,000 feet).
6. Feeder powerlines and substations to supply electricity to the project where needed, as coordinated with the Jordan Electrical Authority (JEA).
7. Telemetry and remote control systems to monitor and control pumps, reservoir levels, and other operating components.

It is anticipated that the facilities to be constructed will be packaged into two or more separate bid invitations. Services will be procured under fixed-price contract arrangements to the maximum extent.

It is anticipated that the invitation (s) for bids will be issued about May 1, 1980, and that a bidding period of ninety (90) days will be specified. The scheduled date for commencement of the works is December 1, 1980, with a construction period of 30 months.

USAID funds will be used to finance the water treatment plant, pump stations and intake structure, and only U.S., Jordan, or AID geographic code 941 country firms will be prequalified these works. The remaining project features will be financed from international or Jordanian funds and will be open to prequalified international firms.

Prequalification questionnaires may be obtained from either the Jordan Valley Authority, P.O. Box 2769, Amman, Jordan (Telex 21692-JVC JO) or Stanley Consultants, Inc., Stanley Building, Muscatine, Iowa 52761 (Telex 468402) after January 1, 1980. Completed questionnaire must be submitted to the JVA by noon on the closing day of March 15, 1980 for consideration. Qualifying experience shown in the completed questionnaire must be of the responding firm itself and not merely that of individuals in the firms. A separate questionnaire is required for each member of any proposed joint venture and for major subcontractors (over 20% of the work).

Omar Abdullah Dokhgan President

## Championship fights announced

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (R) -- Sugar Ray Leonard will defend his World Boxing Council (WBC) welterweight title against David (Boy) Green of Britain on March 31, promoter Bob Arum announced today. Arum said the site of the bout will be either the capital centre in London, Maryland, or the Montreal Forum.

The Leonard-Green match will be part of a programme featuring four championship fights to be shown on the ABC television network.

Heavyweight champions John Tate (World Boxing Association) and Larry Holmes (WBC) and WBA light-heavyweight champion Marvin Johnson also will be defending their crowns. Arum said Tate will meet Mike Weaver at the Stokeley Athletic Centre on the University of Tennessee campus. Holmes will face Leroy Jones in Las Vegas, Nevada, under the promotion of Don King.

Leonard, a 1976 Olympic champion, has won all 26 of his professional fights. The 23-year-old boxer from Palmer Park, Maryland, stopped Wilfredo Benitez of Puerto Rico in the 15th round to win the WBC welterweight championship in Las Vegas last Nov. 30. Green, 26, fought once before for the welterweight title, being stopped in the 11th round by then WBC champion Carlos Palomino at London on June 14, 1977. The Briton has a career record of 32 wins and two losses.

Tate, a 24-year-old Knoxville boxer, gained recognition as WBA heavyweight champion by outpointing Gerrie Coetzee of South Africa in Pretoria last Oct. 20. He has won all 20 of his bouts since he turned professional after earning a bronze medal at the 1976 Montreal Olympics. Weaver, 27, challenged Holmes for the WBC title last June 22, and was stopped in the 12th round after giving the champion a tough fight. Holmes, 30, is undefeated as a professional with 32 consecutive wins. Jones, a New York heavyweight now based in Denver, also is undefeated, with a record of 24 victories and one draw.

## World Bowls Championships

MELBOURNE, Jan. 23 (R) -- Australia looked set for victory in the pairs event and England and Scotland were battling for the

triples title after today's 15th and 16th series of matches in the World Bowls Championships here. Australia head the pairs table with 31 points after victories today over Papua New Guinea, 24-15, and New Zealand, 22-17. Three points behind, on 28, are Canada, with New Zealand third on 23 points. England lead in the triples with 30 points following two wins today, over Jersey, 27-14, and Ireland, 17-14. Scotland, who today beat Guernsey, 23-12 and Kenya 19-16, are only one point behind and they and England meet in the final series tomorrow evening. New Zealand are third in the triples table with 23 points and Canada fourth with 22.

## Basketball roundup

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP) -- The Boston Celtics, battling the Philadelphia 76ers for the best record in the National Basketball Association, announced the signing of free agent Pete Maravich shortly after Pistol Pete watched them defeat the Houston Rockets 112-106 yesterday. The Chicago Bulls, meanwhile, shot a team record 70 per cent from the floor in trouncing the Detroit Pistons 145-131. In other action, the Kansas City Kings downed the Atlanta Hawks 101-89. The Utah Jazz overruled the Milwaukee Bucks 127-122, the San Antonio Spurs crushed the San Diego Clippers 129-109 and the Cleveland Cavaliers defeated the Washington Bullets 114-91.

Rickey Sobers and David Greenwood scored 26 points apiece as the Bulls achieved their highest point total in four years.

The Bulls shot 83 per cent in the first quarter, raced to a 67-52 halftime lead and coasted the rest of the way.

The Celtics are counting on Maravich for his scoring punch. Unfortunately, they had Pistol no sooner signed than he said he planned to go on the injured list to recover from a slightly pulled groin muscle. The Celtics blew a 22-point lead following an injury to Dave Cowens early in the second half but rallied down the stretch to beat Houston with reserve Gerald Henderson contributing six key points.

Bill Robinson and Ernie Grunfeld came off the bench to spark the Kansas City Kings to victory over Atlanta. Robinson scored a season-high 20 points while Grunfeld added 18. The Kings scored the last nine points the third quarter to take a 74-63 advantage as Atlanta went the final 2:16 of the period without scoring. Ben Poquette and Adrian Dantley split 12 Utah points in overtime after the Jazz made it that far when Ron Boone canned a pair of free throws with six seconds left in regulation time. Dantley led all scorers with 36 points. Marques Johnson led the Milwaukee Bucks with 31.

George Gervin and James Silas teamed for 55 points and John Shumate added 16 for San Antonio. The Clippers, who dropped their third straight game, were playing without Lloyd Free, the NBA's no. 2 scorer behind Gervin, who suffered an ankle injury last week. Gervin scored 30 points and Silas added 25, the ninth straight game in which he has hit 20 or more. Mike Mitchell scored 25 points, reserve centre John Lambert added a career-high 18 and the Cavaliers never trailed in handing the Bullets their fifth consecutive loss. Roger Phegley had 20 points for the Bullets.

## Nottingham Forest down Liverpool

LONDON, Jan. 23 (R) -- A goal resulting from an 85 penalty by John Robertson gave holders Nottingham Forest a narrow 1-0 home win over Liverpool in their English League Cup semi-final first leg clash last night. The drama in the other semi-final first leg match where Tottenham beat illustrious visitors Wolverhampton Wanderers European champions Forest, bidding for a third successive Cup triumph, were awarded the spot kick when Giffell over the Liverpool goalkeeper.

Liverpool, almost totally in control throughout, were still upset when the match finished. Liverpool by the same score in a First Division encounter in the season and the two clubs renew their rivalry in round of the Football Association (FA) Cup at the start on Saturday.

Andy Rowland and Alan Mayes scored the goals to give Swindon's hopes of a Wembley final. Rowland put ahead and although Peter Daniels equalised for Wul 26th minute, Mayes popped up four minutes from time outcome, of a full-blooded cup clash.

## Coe: Undecided on running in Olym

LONDON, Jan. 23 (R) -- Sebastian Coe of Britain standing track athletes of 1979, said yesterday he had no whether to run at the summer Olympic Games in Moscow. Coe, who broke three world records in the space of 31 days last year, new best times for the 800 metres, 1,500 metres and one mile, said: "I shall have to make a decision about the games at some stage. I will want to decide, not just as an athlete but as a rounded member of the human race." Coe, 23, who is training in location in Europe, said he was absorbed by the situation since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The seriousness of this issue and where the world was moving step by step. Athletes cannot have their head in the sand, Coe said. "They cannot say, 'I am a runner, I sympathise with the people of Afghanistan, it is not my That is contemptible.'"



# AMMAN MARKET PLACE

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# Gandhi's government gives its programme to parliament

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23 (R)—Indira Gandhi's new government presented its policies to parliament today, expressing grave concern about the Afghan situation and promising prompt measures to deal with the troubled Indian economy.

President Sanjiva Reddy told the packed house in an address formally laying down the government's programme that the power rivalry in the region were totally unacceptable to India.

"Recent developments in Afghanistan highlight the re-emergence of the cold war. This is a matter of grave concern," he said in a clear reference to the recent Soviet military move into Afghanistan.

But he also said India's relations with the Soviet Union had expanded, "based on an abiding friendship which demonstrates the virtues of reliability and mutual understanding."

"We intend to deepen and extend this cooperation," the president said.

He added, however, that India had many-sided relations with the United States and these would be consolidated.

External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao later told parliament that the government was in touch with the Soviet Union, the United States, China and other countries in a bid to reduce the dangers of confrontation over Afghanistan.

A special envoy from President Carter, former U.S. defence secretary Mr. Clark Clifford, is due in New Delhi next week and will be followed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Mr. Rao said.

Cuban President Fidel Castro is also expected to arrive in Delhi within the next two weeks. He is to attend a U.N. conference but will certainly hold talks with Mrs. Gandhi and other leaders.

Indian Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe is expected to visit neighbouring Pakistan soon as part of India's policy of normalising relations with Islamabad.

"We deem it important to have a continuing dialogue with Pakistan and indeed with the other countries of the region to ensure that this region does not become the theatre of great power confrontation," the external affairs minister said.

On the domestic front, President Reddy said the big victory by Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party in this month's national elections reflected a keen desire that the deterioration of law and order and the economy should be halted and reversed.

He pointed out that the last year had seen a "vicious inflationary spiral" with prices shooting up by about 20 per cent. Agricultural production had suffered a severe setback while industrial production had remained stagnant, he said.

There had also been a sharp

reduction in output of steel and cement necessitating imports from abroad, and the growth rate of exports had slackened.

The government would initiate measures for controlling prices and take strong action against hoarders and black-marketers. Proper prices for farmers and efficient transport by rail and sea would be ensured, he said.

The president said the new administration committed itself to freedom of the press and an independent judiciary. Under Mrs. Gandhi's emergency rule, there was press censorship and allegations that the courts were being bypassed.

Meanwhile, Marxist government returned to India's southern Kerala state after 11 years, as a leftist alliance last night scored a stunning victory over a coalition led by Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party.

With all the votes counted, the Marxist Communist Party of India (CPI-M) and its allies won 93 seats in the 140-member state assembly, while 17 went to Mrs. Gandhi's own Congress (I).

The Communists caused a sensation by winning power for the first time in Kerala in 1957 and last ruled in 1969.

Mrs. Gandhi spent a strenuous two days campaigning in Kerala shortly after taking office last week in a bid to stem a Communist advance and repeat her party's landslide national victory two weeks ago. But her trip seems to have had little impact.

The Marxist victory in Kerala follows solid wins for the CPI-M and its allies in India's two other Marxist-run states, West Bengal and Tripura, in the national elections.



Chinese Foreign Minister Hua (left) during discussions with Pakistan's President Zia. (AP wirephoto)

## China, Pakistan to 'maintain contacts'

PEKING, Jan. 23 (R)—Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua returned to Peking today from a five-day visit to Pakistan and said his trip had yielded satisfactory results.

Mr. Huang flew to Islamabad last week to demonstrate support for Pakistan after the Soviet military intervention in neighbouring Afghanistan.

The New China News Agency quoted Mr. Huang as saying on his return: "China and Pakistan have decided that they would maintain contacts and continue discussions about issues of common concern and they would make common efforts to further strengthen friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries." "We exchanged views on the international situation and issues of common concern, particularly the current situation in Asia," the foreign minister said. "Our talks showed that our viewpoints are unanimous or very nearly so."

The foreign minister went to Pakistan a week after the visit to China by U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown, during which both sides agreed that steps should be taken to strengthen Pakistan in the face of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

In Karachi yesterday, Mr. Huang said world peace had been endangered by what he called the Soviet aggression. He assured Pakistan during a news conference of Chinese cooperation, but he would not elaborate.

Earlier, Pakistan had made it plain Mr. Huang's visit was not part of an effort to establish a Peking-Islamabad-Washington axis to counter Soviet power in central and southern Asia.

## NATO allies slam lack of information from U.S. before Soviet intervention

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23 (R)—Some NATO allies are dissatisfied at the way the United States kept them informed about Soviet moves in Afghanistan, diplomats said today.

Taking into account the capabilities of U.S. surveillance satellites and other intelligence methods, these countries consider the Western alliance was not warned sufficiently in advance of the impending Soviet incursion.

"Either once again the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) was not up to the mark or the U.S. did not share the information it had," a Western European diplomat said.

When alliance foreign ministers met in Brussels less than two weeks before the massive Soviet incursion into Kabul, there were only fleeting references to Afghanistan, diplomats said.

The impending crisis, with its serious implications for East-West relations, was not discussed in detail by NATO before Dec. 21, diplomats said.

They said that it was in November or perhaps October that the alliance should have been told that trouble was brewing.

But he would not say whether or not those who had the information available prior to Dec. 25 had judged an invasion was imminent.

## World New Briefs

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 23 (R)—At least 11 people died as wounded in clashes between left-wing demonstrators and El Salvador's security forces in central San Salvador yesterday. Witnesses said a gun battle broke out in front of the palace when national guardsmen opened fire on a group of strikers pointing anti-government slogans on the wall. Sources said a guard had opened fire because he thought demonstrators were trying to plant a bomb. But a security spokesman said afterwards that all military personnel confined to barracks and none was involved in the shoot said trouble had been caused by persons masquerading as The incidents occurred during marches by three left-wing groups in the city. Street violence and kidnappings have been occurrences in El Salvador since the armed forces ousted President Carlos Humberto Romero on Oct. 15 and set up a civilian junta. South African Ambassador Archibald Dums held by left-wing guerrillas since Nov. 28.

ZURICH, Jan. 23 (R)—The European Community should its cooperation with Turkey and Yugoslavia and expand its relations with Eastern bloc states, Community Vice-President Hafkamp said here yesterday. In an address prepared for Foreign Affairs Research Institute, he said these were priorities for European Community foreign policy in the future. Events in Iran and Afghanistan have made clear European countries have to tackle the same problems such as unemployment, inflation and currency fluctuations. Mr. H emphasized the need for cooperation between the Community and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), of which Sw is a member.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (R)—Congressional negotiators agreed on a \$227.3 billion tax on oil companies, nine million President Carter called for swift action to reduce a be windfall oil profits. A joint committee of the House representatives and the Senate reached agreement yesterday up to 70 per cent on crude oil sales by major companies yesterday's compromise, the major oil companies will pay cent tax on the difference over a \$13 base price and the ma for oil currently flowing from U.S. wells.

LIBREVILLE, Gabon, Jan. 23 (R)—President Bongo of Gabon said his country will produce between 11 and 12 million this year. "We shall surprise all those who had predicted a our production," he said in an interview with Reuters, a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting (OPEC), began producing oil in 1957. Output has been a million tonnes a year for the last few years. President B Bongo's most recent oil find was important. A Franco exploration team announced on Jan. 8 it had struck oil off th Gabon. Commercial production from the field was expected in 1982 at the rate of 10,000 barrels a day. The president su opposed to continual oil price rises. "Oil must not become tl for a new world conflagration. It must be sold at a just pr takes both (producers and consumers) into account," he

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 23 (R)—The Organisation of I Exporting Countries (OPEC) yesterday granted Tan interest-free balance of payments support loan worth \$5 mi Tanzania. News Agency said the agreement was signed in em town of Arusha by Finance Minister Amir Jamal director-general of the OPEC Special Fund, Dr. Ibrahim Tanzania is going through an economic crisis caused b bination of falling agricultural production, the cost of I Uganda war and spiralling oil prices.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23 (R)—A man jailed for life for the murr Mountbatten of Burma was acquitted yesterday of being a the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA). Mr. Thomas 3 denied being Dublin's special criminal court that he belong IRA last August when the earl was killed by a bomb a holiday boat off the Irish Republic. The IRA, which is I guerrilla war to end British rule in Northern Ireland and province with the Irish Republic, claimed responsibility for der. Three other people died in the blast with Earl Mountb was a cousin of Queen Elizabeth and the last vicero of I McMahon, a 31-year-old carpenter, was sentenced last N after a three-week trial. Another man, Mr. Francis Mc acquitted at the same trial and cleared Monday of being a m the IRA.

BONN, Jan. 23 (R)—About 700,000 Afghan refugees ha Pakistan and the number could rise to one million by the er month, a West German Red Cross official said yesterd refugees made weeks-long treks to cross a largely uncontm of the border to reach Pakistan and children were victims of the sub-zero temperatures, Mr. Berno Hoffm recently returned from an inspection tour of the area, tol conference.

PEKING, Jan. 23 (R)—Chinese politburo member Mr. Ch has been removed from the important post of command Peking military region, the People's Daily indicated today. on how army units were helping to maintain social order, t named the Peking regional commander as Qin Jiwei, fort region's first political commissar. Mr. Chen is believed to h under a political cloud for some time, apparently partly as e the 1976 Tian An Men riots, later praised as being revol which were suppressed at a time when Mr. Chen was th regional commander. He was appointed to the post in Janu a time when the now-purged "Gang of Four" radicals enormous power in the capital. There was no indication as to Mr. Chen had lost any of his other official posts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (R)—Fiji's chief United Nations rounded on critics of the Third World yesterday by urging media to examine their own shortcomings. The deleg Berenado Vunibobo, said these media blamed every Th failure on nepotism, incompetence and corruption. D address at the Holy Family Church, whose Roman Cathol includes the U.N., he said that while it was true these fault the Third World was not their sole repository. He desc "wizards in Madison Avenue," centre of the advertising here, as manipulators of the masses and said many times mo was spent on advertising than on development aid. "Yet an to remind the media of their responsibility is made the mo because, when such manipulation is challenged, an appeal t the freedom of the press," Mr. Vunibobo said.

PEKING, Jan. 23 (R)—China is planning to mass prod acting oral contraceptives for women, the New China News said today. The agency said the new contraceptives were topic of discussion at a forum on family planning which en yesterday. "Long-acting oral contraceptives for women w into mass production as a result of their effectiveness and acceptance," it said. China is putting great emphasis on far ning at present and trying to encourage married couples to h one child.

GENEVA, Jan. 23 (R)—Shipping talks which ended in dlast here last night over how to combat haun caused by flag venience did make progress by reaching a consensus on the take action, United Nations officials said today. Mr. Adib director of the shipping division in the U.N. Conference c and Development (UNCTAD), told reporters: "We feel t progress. All groups in fact decided that action should be tak industrial and developing countries disagreed over what take. He told a news conference developing nations wante out flags of convenience — which allow ships to be regi foreign countries — over "a reasonable period of time." I countries argued at the 58-nation meeting under UNCTAD that there was no guarantee this would economically bene World states and suggested greater surveillance of "open i vessels. A decision on the next step was left to UNCTAD's committee at its meeting here next September.

## USSR: Canada relations have suffered severely

OTTAWA, Jan. 23 (R)—Soviet-Canadian relations have suffered severely because of Canada's expulsion of three Soviet officials accused of spying against the United States, the Soviet embassy said yesterday.

Press attache Mr. Igor Lobanov denied the three were spies and accused Canada of provocation.

"The aim is very evident, help others to help bring the world back to the cold war time," he told Reuters in reply to questions. "Every thing is now done to destroy relations between our two countries."

He said the affair, which followed limited Canadian sanctions against Moscow in protest against its military intervention in Afghanistan, had destroyed 15 years of effort to improve relations.

Mr. Lobanov said the three officials — military attache Mr. Igor Bardeev, his assistant, Mr. Eduard Aleksanjan, and their driver, Mr. V.I. Sokolov — would fly to Moscow within the deadline of next Monday set by Ottawa.

Canadian authorities said the three used their diplomatic status to obtain classified U.S. information from an unidentified American "employed in a sensitive position in his own country" over the past 16 months.

The secrets were handed over and the American was paid in Ottawa, External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald said Monday.

In Washington, the U.S. Government refused to identify the mystery American or make any comment.

The affair was the first Soviet spy case in Canada since the expulsion of 13 Soviet embassy staff in February 1978.

Announcing it to the press, Miss MacDonald said the government regarded it as especially serious because it involved Soviet use of Canadian territory as a base from which to spy on the United States.

Meanwhile, police said they did not think threats to the life of Soviet Ambassador Alexander Yakovlev, telephoned anonymously to some news organisations last night, were serious.

## Bush is off to strong start in U.S. presidential bid

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 23 (R) His credentials seem perfect for the presidency of the United States: decorated war veteran, successful businessman, experienced legislator, smart politician and skilful diplomat.

He is intellectual, articulate, self-assured, self-made and determined.

Mr. George Bush, 55, has emerged as a powerful Republican contender for the White House. He's the man most likely to wrest his party's nomination from front-runner Mr. Ronald Reagan, former governor of California and the actor who didn't get the girl in a score of 1940s films.

Mr. Bush was hardly considered a serious challenger a few months ago. But early yesterday, Mr. Bush scored a stunning victory over Mr. Reagan in Iowa's caucuses.

With about 60 per cent of the votes counted, Mr. Bush was the presidential choice of nearly 34 per cent of Republicans in the snow-blanketed midwestern prairie state, compared to Mr. Reagan's 26 per cent.

Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee was running a distant third, picking up just 13.5 per cent.

Mr. Bush, one of the few Republican leaders untainted by the Watergate scandal, wanted recognition and media coverage, which he will surely get because all eyes were on Iowa as the first major popularity test in the 1980 presidential campaign.

Mr. Bush took a leaf from President Carter's 1976 campaign book and concentrated on launching his White House bid in Iowa.

Mr. Carter was the little-known governor of Georgia when he blitzed the state to win the Democratic caucuses, a triumph that boosted him from obscurity to the presidency.

That year President Carter spent 17 days campaigning in Iowa. This time, Mr. Bush started a year ago and spent twice as long campaigning.

Mr. Bush is not as suave and polished as Mr. Reagan; does not have the imposing presence and hard-hitting rhetoric of former Texas governor Mr. John Connally; nor the personal warmth and charm of Senator Baker, the other major Republican contenders.

He does not excite crowds. Rather, he reassures them with his quiet air of confidence, responsibility and commitment and emphasises his breadth of experience in private and public life.

Mr. Bush entered public service in 1966, when he was elected to the House of Representatives from Texas. He served two terms, until 1970, then plunged into the world of international diplomacy as ambassador to the United Nations for two years.

He was chairman of the Republican Party in the darkest days of the Watergate scandal and was credited with holding it together when President Nixon was forced

to resign in 1974.

Unblemished by Watergate, he became the first American envoy to communist China, where he headed the U.S. liaison office in Peking, and helped steer the two countries towards full diplomatic relations.

In January 1976, he was summoned back to Washington to reform the much-maligned Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Bush announced his candidacy last May and his radio commercials bill him as "a person who won't have to be trained for the job."

He has criticised President Carter for over-emphasising human rights instead of strategic interests in foreign policy.

Mr. Bush was born into wealth and politics — his father was a U.S. senator — in Milton, Massachusetts on June 12, 1924.

After graduating with honours from Yale University in 1948, he went to Texas and made a fortune in the oil business.



George Bush acknowledges cheers at the Republican caucus headquarters after he took a lead over front-runner Ronald Reagan and seven other candidates for the Republican presidential nomination in the Iowa caucus. (AP laserphoto)

## Soviet grain embargo: Carter's gamble

By Graham Stewart

CHICAGO—In declaring economic warfare against the Soviet Union and curtailing heavy grain exports, President Carter has taken a multi-billion dollar gamble with the future of the American farmer and foreign trade. In the year that he seeks a second term in the White House, he has gambled his political fortune on his showdown with Moscow over Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Over two weeks after President Carter announced he was blocking the shipment of 17 million tonnes of American grain to the Soviet Union as a retaliatory measure against the Kremlin, experts in many countries are still trying to assess the full implications of the act.

Although U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland insists it will soon be "business as usual," farmers, grain exporters, economists, academics and politicians alike feel the effects of the embargo will be felt at home and abroad for years.

They are concerned that it could push American agriculture into decline, damage the nation's balance of payments and hurt U.S. credibility as a reliable grain exporter.

Critics believe it will hurt the U.S. economy more than it will the Soviet Union.

By the Carter administration's

own estimates, it will cost the U.S. Government, and ultimately the American taxpayer, \$2.5 to \$3 billion over the next two years to bail out the farmers and exporters and prop up the market.

To cushion the effect of the embargo and still the outcry from farmers and exporters, the government decided to buy out their unfilled Soviet contracts and either take the grain off their hands or pay them to store it.

The administration said it would give some of the grain to hungry Third World countries. It would make more into gasoline fuel—90 per cent gasoline and ten per cent grain alcohol.

The remaining grain would be stored until it could be sold without disrupting the market, officials pledged.

But the market has already been disrupted, with the enforced surplus hanging over it like a millstone. Some traders say the market may have been irreparably harmed.

Exporters worry that the Soviet market, which absorbed grain glut in the last few years and helped U.S. agriculture prosper, could be lost for a long time.

They are also apprehensive that the embargo might scare off other foreign buyers if commercial contracts with U.S. exporters are subject to the whims of president and vagaries of international politics.

"The whole international grain business is based on trust," said one exporter. "You can't blame the Russians, or anyone else for that matter, if they won't do business with us again."

"It has taken us painstaking years to develop trust and goodwill with the Russians. Now Carter has wiped it out in one breath," the exporter added.

The Soviet Union had grown to the third-biggest importer of American grain after Japan and

the nine European Common Market countries. Hit by drought, it was relying on U.S. grain to offset an appreciable drop in its own harvest this year.

Trade experts are not sure the embargo will actually stop the Soviet Union getting much of the grain it wants.

Despite the best endeavours of President Carter to persuade the world's other major exporters not to sell Moscow any extra grain, the experts think the Soviet Union could circumvent the embargo by buying through some of its East European allies.

However, they said that communist countries like Poland did not have facilities to ship large quantities of grain to the Soviet Union.

The experts added that other grain-growing nations might be induced to sell covertly to the Soviet Union if the price were high enough.

As the Soviet Union usually pays for its grain in gold, the skyrocketing price for the precious metal in recent weeks means these imports cost the Kremlin exchequer less and less.

The Carter administration, determined to see that its embargo is not undermined, declared it will monitor all grain movements into the Soviet Union.

Recently in Washington, U.S. officials pressured the four major exporters—Canada, Australia, Argentina and the Common Market—to agree not to replace the embargoed grain.

But the other exporters would not go so far as to reduce their own grain sales to the Soviet Union in protest against the Afghanistat incursion.

President Carter ordered the embargo in response to what he called the greatest threat to peace since the Second World War. Most of the 17 million tonnes of

grain blocked from going to the Soviet Union was corn, which was intended as feed for livestock.

If the Soviet Union does not manage to get grain elsewhere to make up for the lost shipments, analysts said it would almost certainly have to reduce its cattle herds.

"If Soviet herds are liquidated, this will reduce the market demand for feed grains for several years," warns University of Southern Illinois economist Walter Wills.

The implications of this embargo evidently go beyond a one-shot impact.

Moscow could also be deprived of 3.4 million metric tons of corn that was exempted from the embargo because dockers on the U.S. east coast from Maine to Texas have declared a boycott on all cargo to and from the Soviet Union, despite President Carter's pleas to the contrary.

The corn is part of the six to eight million tons of grain that the United States agreed to sell Moscow each year under a long-term trade pact signed in 1975. The rest of the grain has already been delivered.

Farmers, whether or not they support Mr. Carter, are not convinced that their income will remain the same, despite repeated assurance from the administration that the burden will be shared by the American taxpayers.

Grain prices dropped sharply after the embargo, but have picked up recently in nervous trading on the major Midwest commodity exchanges.

The government took the unprecedented step of closing the exchanges for two days after announcing the embargo while it drafted its bail-out plan to prevent prices plunging through the floor.

Wheat prices surprisingly bounced back to several cents a

bushel higher than before the embargo. Soybeans were up too, but corn was still down about seven cents a bushel on future contracts.

Traders credited the rise in wheat prices partly to additional orders from China and Mexico.

Nevertheless, they said the market recovery was due not so much to restored confidence in U.S. grain markets as to increasing concern about events in Afghanistan and Iran and the soaring price of gold.

Some dealers doubted the grain prices would hold up for long once international tension eased.

Traders on the Chicago Board of Trade, the world's largest commodity exchange, found another reason to be perturbed.

They saw President Carter's intervention in the free trading of American grain as pushing the nation inexorably closer to a system of government-controlled marketing of commodities.

If grain prices slip in the weeks ahead, farmers could switch from wheat and corn to other crops that are not affected by the embargo.

The Carter administration, mindful that it cannot afford to lose too many votes in the farm states, the so-called breadbasket of the country, may yet decide to do more.

It is considering paying farmers to take some of their crops out of production this spring. This could cost the taxpayers up to \$1 billion more.

Critics are already saying the multi-billion dollar bailout will fuel domestic inflation because it will increase the government's budget deficit considerably.

The embargo could bring some relief to American consumers because lower grain prices would mean a slight reduction in retail food costs.

REUTER

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